

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1810.

[NUMBER 1276.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS

WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Montgomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper corner house of the row fronting the south east end of the Court House, at Lexington.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY

Has resumed the practice of Medicine in Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at the Kentucky Hotel.

March 12th, 1810.

FOR RENT.

TWO ROOMS on the second floor, with a large closet over the whole, and cellar kitchen. They lay over the store now occupied by James C. Manly, opposite the market house—for terms apply to.

GEO. ANDERSON.

Lexington, May 21st, 1810.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

SIX Yoke of Oxen.—Apply to
JOHN JORDAN, JR.

WILLIAM T. BARRY

INFORMS his clients that his office is removed to a brick house at the intersection of Mulberry and Short streets.

Lexington 6th April, 1810.

EXCHANGE: A two story Brick House and Lot of ground on Main street, for LAND, within one or two miles of this town.—Enquire of the printer.

Lexington, April 17th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to dispose of my House & Lot on High street—the lot 99 feet fronting high and water streets, and upwards of 200 feet deep: I would take land within a few miles of Lexington, in part payment.

JOHN HULL.

Lexington, 28th April, 1810.

MRS. LUCAS HAS REMOVED HER MILINERY STORE

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas I. Garrett, two doors below the Reporter printing office, and has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of the most FASHIONABLE MILINERY.

Lexington, April 7, 1810.

FOR SALE,

TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell county, one a half mile, the other a mile from the Ohio river; about thirty acres cleared on each tract, with good log cabins, out houses, springs of water which never fail; the whole land of the first quality—title in fee simple will be made. Whiskey, flour, country linen, horses or negroes taken in payment.

For further information, apply to William Perry, living in Columbia, one mile from the land.

March 13, 1810.

I WILL sell my two story BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, the house 25 feet in front, by 28 back, and the lot 48 feet in front, running 13 poles to water street, with a small tanyard and mill house. Also a frame 15 feet square, a pump and good water—It lies on main street, adjoining Parish and Hanson's cotton and wool factory. I will take for pay some cash, rope, harness, smith work, bailing cloth, a black boy and girl.

ANDW. BIGGS.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,
LYING two and a half miles from Lexington, between Henry's mill and Russell's road, adjoining the farm of Maddox Fisher, containing about eighty-seven acres, thirty of which are cleared, and in a handsome state for cultivation; the uncleared part is well timbered, the whole well and plentifully watered. It is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will examine the premises—particulars made known on application to me.

WILLIAM SMITH.

May 29, 1810.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Jessamine Circuit, Sct.
JOHN Lowry complainant,
against
WILLIAM M. MURTRY &
EVAN FRANCIS defendants.

THIS day came the defendant Francis by his counsel, and on motion of the said defendant, leave is given him to amend his answer, by filing interrogatories against the defendant M. Murtry, which is done accordingly: and on motion of the said defendant Francis, & it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant M. Murtry is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered by the court that unless the said defendant does appear here on the third day of our next July term, and answer interrogatories contained in the defendant's amended answer that the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state, according to law.

A copy—testes, 18 & 3
SAMUEL H. WOODSON, Clk.

Bourbon Circuit Court, May Term, 1810.
William Lindsay complt.
against
Joseph Thornton & William Byrd, debts.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendants not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper eight weeks successively.

A copy—attest,
THO: ARNOLD, Clk.

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,
For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Meigs.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666.23 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment. The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenters' and Joiners' tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and templates, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meigs.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Lexington, December 25, 1809.

THE subscriber who has been many years a teacher of languages and mathematics, wish to purchase in the state of Kentucky, to which he proposes moving, a small well improved farm in a genteel populous neighborhood, where permanent employment may be expected. He wishes to live in the country, and proposes, assisted by his daughters, who can teach needle work, grammar, &c. &c. to teach the children of both sexes in his neighbourhood. In addition to many useful & ornamental branches of education, young ladies will be instructed in the culture of silk, if mulberry trees are to be found in the neighbourhood. Those who may be interested, are requested to direct to him post paid at Limestone, where he proposes to call on his way down the river.

THOS. GLISSON.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care. His extensive knowledge and known skill, in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by Mrs. F. Wilson. J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM, LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warrantee deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

COME all you lovers of good stones,
Alight your buildings raise,
Come unto me to purchase them,
And I will you all praise.

Good stone I always have on hand,
Suppl'd you all can be,
However great be your demand;
Come friends, come unto me.

I have dug wells, you all do know,
I can good water find,
In spite of patent laws I'll shew
For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade,
So punctual I will be
It never shall by one be said
"Old Shaw, has cheated me."

JOHN R. SHAW,

Blottnist, Well-Digger,
And Stone Quarrier.

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New York, that his work will please those whomay call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & do—Brown and do—Green and do—Coquelico and do—Bamboo &c. likewise Settees to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding executed with neatness.



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a superior manner, to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL.

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

BE GRATEFUL for the encouragement hitherto received, and solicited for its continuance, Mrs. Lockwood presents her acknowledgements to her friends, and informs them and the public, that her Academy is open for the reception of young ladies either as boarders or day scholars.

From the liberal patronage she has received, during her residence in Lexington, she has been induced to include her medical education—she therefore deems it only necessary to assure those who may honor her with their confidence that her most strenuous exertions shall not be wanting to render them every satisfaction.

Her terms continue as heretofore.

Lexington April 16th, 1810. (41ent3w)

LEXINGTON, MAY 7th, 1810.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has received an additional assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
TEAS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
QUEEN'S WARE & GLASS,
STATIONERY,
PRIME COTTON as usual,
BOOT LEGS & CALF SKINS,
CURRIER'S OIL &c. &c.
COUNTRY LINEN received in exchange for merchandise.

WEBER'S BATH HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of this place, that those Baths have been put into complete order, and are now in a proper situation for the accommodation of such as wish to use them, both ladies and gentlemen. Female servants are provided, and every thing will be conducted in the most genteel and satisfactory manner.

Gentlemen and ladies who wish to continue the bath, may purchase six tickets for one dollar—otherwise a single bath will be 25 cents.

J. J. SHEDEL.

Lexington, 7th May, 1810.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM G. THOMPSON has a quantity of SADDLER'S WHITE WELTING LEATHER on hand, which he will sell low for cash.

Lexington, June 11th, 1810.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has erected a WOOL CARDING MACHINE in the town of Winchester, near the public Seminary, and is now in complete operation. Those who may favor him with their custom may depend on its being done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice—his prices will be the same as are charged in Lexington by those in the same business.

ANSON MILLS.

June 4th, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

RICHARD LEE & SON,

WHICH have been in high estimation and general use throughout the U. States, for upwards of ten years. And, it is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article (the productions of ignorance and inexperience, urged by envy and penvy) have been intruded on the public, seen for a day and then perished! Others now succeed them, which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; while our remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deferred celebrity.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infalible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store-keepers, and to again in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line post-paid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,

HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandize, and is now opening a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Cholon, Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash.

Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

LOST OR MISLAD.

A NUMBER of valuable papers belonging to the subscriber, among which is a bond from Capt Wm. Moore, dated in 1804 for a title to 76 1/2 acres land on which I live; also a bond for £100 on Robt. Carstarphen jr. dated in 1805 executed to me, and witnessed by Wm. Moore and Thomas Moore; likewise a bill of sale for a negro girl named Ruth, sold to me by John Mirick, together with Sundry receipts and fee bills. All persons are cautioned against trading for, or receiving the above papers, should they fall into the hands of any person disposed to make use of them now or hereafter.

ROBERT CARSTARPHEN.

June 9th, 1810.

WOOL CARDING.

DANIEL BRADFORD having got his Wool Cards in operation, is ready to card for such as may think proper to employ him.—The usual quantity of grease must be sent with the wool. He keeps for sale well carded rolls at 46 cents per pound. In a few days he expects to have his spinning apparatus in motion, when yarns of any kind may be had on application.

CASH given for WOOL.
Lexington, June 9th, 1810.

LEXINGTON

Oil Floor-Cloth Factory.

MESSRS. LEVETT & SMITH

have commenced manufacturing the Oil Floor-Cloths for rooms, passages, stairs, carriages, &c.

This manufactory, so essential to the interest and comfort of the citizens of the western states, they have no doubt will meet the approbation and encouragement of every true lover of his country.

These carpets are of the most durable and elegant kind, uniting every advantage. They will be made to come lower than any which can be imported into the western states, and as elegant; therefore they hope, that patriotic zeal which is so predominant in Kentucky will be the means of establishing a manufactory so desirable, and of such utility, on such a foundation as will in this particular make the western states independent of all other American or European markets.

Another benefit arising from an establishment of this kind is, that the consumption of cloth used for this purpose will increase the sales of hemp, so that it will be an advantage to the farmers and manufacturers of that article as well as to the proprietors of this factory.

The beauty and durability of these carpets have brought them much into use in the northern, eastern and southern states—where they are highly approved of for rooms, entries, carriages &c. They are cool in summer, and most useful in winter, because they can be cleaned in long spells of rainy weather by washing them as you would the floor, whereas woolen carpets must remain wet and dirty during the bad weather—which not only damages the carpet, but is very injurious to the health of the family. The prices of carpets are as follows:—

A plain ground only, per sq. yard \$1 25
do. do. with border of one color per do. 1 50
do. figured and bordered with one color

four do. 1 75

and for every additional colour do. 0 25

Worsted carpets or old blankets unfit for use, if nearly damaged so as to be free from lumps and holes, grounded on one side and with ornaments, pr. sq. yrd. 0 75

These make a pleasant, neat, durable and economical carpet.

TERMS.

All carpets delivered, cash on delivery; or a negotiable note in the Kentucky Insurance Bank, or the Kentucky Branch Bank. Carpets made to fit recesses or of peculiar form, one half cash in advance with written directions.

As these carpets require a considerable time to harden properly, those who wish to have them will be pleased to make application immediately—as Messrs. Levett and Smith cannot do justice to themselves or purchasers by delivering a carpet in less time than nine or ten weeks. The time may appear long and tedious to many, but we can prove to our friends by referring to a Baltimore advertisement from a factory established there, that they cannot be made perfect in less time than we have observed—Carpets to go by extensive land or water carriage will require a longer time to harden.

Those who furnish their own cloth will be allowed a drawback of 25 cents pr. sq. yd. the price of such cloth as is proper for carpets and is used in the factory.

There will be manufactured also at this Factory TARPOLLEN for wagon covers and reels of spun yarn, intended for exportation, from the rope factories, down the river, which will be a perfect security against water. A sample of Carpeting and Tarpolen may be seen at the factory.

Lexington, May 30th, 1810.

N. B. Also House and Sign Painting, Gilding, Glazing, Paper-Hanging, &c. will be executed in the town and country in the neatest manner by Levett and Smith. They wish to hire a Negro Man for one two or three years. A man who understands House Painting, who is sober and attentive to business, bill meet with employment and liberal wages at the Lexington Oil Floor-Cloth Factory.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THIS is to give notice, that commissioners appointed by the county courts of Scott and Fayette will meet on the 2d Monday in Nov. next, at the Cove spring in Scott county, on Lindsay's run, a branch of South Elkhorn, and then and there proceed to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of a pre-emption William Lindsay deed and whatever else may be necessary.

Whereas a principal witness lives not in the state, he has notified us that he cannot attend before the 2nd Monday in Nov. next.

ROBERT MARSHAL,

for self and others.

TO RENT,

A FIRST floor furnished or unfurnished with a cellar and stable.—Enquire of the printer.

June 18. 3t

Fayette County, Sct.

Taken up by Peter Warfield, living about five miles from Lexington on Curd's road, a CHESNUT HORSE, 3 years old this spring, about 13 and a half hands high, star and snip, some white hairs on her withers & on several other parts of her body; appraised to \$15 before

DANIEL BRADFORD.

April 4, 1810.

State of Kentucky, Knox county, April 14th, 1810.

A stray mare taken up by Thomas Dickens, about five years old, and about thirteen hands and three inches high, a bay color mixed with white hairs, branded on the near shoulder with a P, a star and snip; she has got or had the big head—valued at 25 dollars.

SAMUEL COX, J. P.

FOREIGN.

PARTICULARS

Of the Religious ceremony of the Marriage of Bonaparte, Sunday, April 1.

In the chapel of the Louvre, where the ceremony was performed, an estrade surmounted by a canopy, was erected in front of the altar. At the distance of 30 feet from the altar were placed two chairs of state, with a praying desk, for their Imperial Majesties. In two chandeliers close to the altar were put two wax candles, each of them incrusting twenty pieces of gold. A bason containing thirty pieces of gold and the marriage ring, was laid on the altar. At the bottom of the steps were two cushions for their Imperial Majesties, and at the top three chairs for the officiating Grand Almoner and his two assistant Bishops. The Cardinals were seated to the right of the altar, and the Bishops to the left. The Prince Grand Dignitary, &c. were stationed, as in the civil ceremony, according to their respective degrees of rank and precedence.

The Cardinal Grand Almoner of France, his assistant, the Grand Almoner of Italy, and the body of Clergy, received the imperial pair at the door of the Chapel, and presented them with the censor and holy water. Their majesties and the whole of the procession having taken their places, the officiating Grand Almoner ordered the *Veni creator* to be chanted, all present being on their knees. At the conclusion of the first verse the Grand Almoner proceeded to the highest step of the sanctuary, and standing with his face to the altar, pronounced a benediction on the thirty pieces of gold and the ring.

This part of the ceremony being completed, the grand master of the ceremonies made a bow to the emperor and empress, who taking off their gloves, advanced to the foot of the altar, and there taking each other by the right hand were thus addressed by the Grand Almoner.

"Sire, you declare, that you acknowledge, and you swear before God, and in the face of his holy church that you now take as your wife and lawful spouse, her imperial and royal highness, madame Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, here present." The emperor answered, "Yes Sir." The minister continued, "you promise and swear to be faithful to her in all things, as a faithful spouse ought to be towards his spouse, according to the commandment of God."—The emperor answered, "Yes Sir."

The same form was gone through with respect to the empress; with this distinction only, that in compliment, no doubt, to her religious creed, the minister omitted in the question put to her, the word "acknowledge" which he had introduced in addressing Napoleon, to denote the validity of the prior civil marriage, according to the modern code of France.

The minister then delivered the ring, and the pieces of gold, one by one, to the emperor, who presented the latter in like manner to the empress. By her they were transferred to a maid of honour, standing behind her, who finished this part of the scene by handing them to an assistant of the ceremonies. The emperor then put the ring on the ring-finger of the empress's left hand, saying "I give you this ring in token of the marriage which we contract;" and the minister making the sign of the cross upon the hand of the empress, pronounced them "man and wife together, in the name of the father and son and of the holy ghost."—The parties then kneeling and continuing to hold each other by the right hand, the minister gave them the nuptial benediction by repeating the two prayers, *Deus Abraham, &c.* and *Respicite quæsumus Domine &c.*

The imperial pair then resumed their seats on the throne and went thro' the forms of kissing the gospels; after which they advanced in succession to the altar, each bearing one of the wax candles inclosing twenty pieces of gold, and delivering the same as their offering to the grand Almoner.

High Mass was then performed, during which the happy couple took the sacrament, and were repeatedly perfumed with incense, and sprinkled with holy water. During the *Propitiare*, the emperor and empress knelt on the cushions placed for them at the foot of the altar, under a canopy of silver brocade, held over them by the archbishop of Rohan and the bishop of Versailles.

LONDON, April 10.

BONAPARTE'S MARRIAGE.

We have received Paris papers to the 5th and Dutch papers to the 7th inst. The Paris papers contain an account of the civil marriage of Bonaparte and the princess Maria Louisa, on the 1st of April. It was executed precisely according to the plan which has already appeared in this paper.—"A most surprising circumstance," say the Paris papers, "is, that, at St. Cloud, the weather was pretty fair, at the same time that in Paris the streets were inundated with an incessant torrent of rain. Fears were already entertained with regard to the festivity of the ensuing day; and we had already begun to lament the loss of so many preparations in the capital to celebrate the most august of ceremonies, and the most memorable of events.—The star of the emperor once more prevailed over the equinoctial gales.—At the moment when the cannon announced the departure of his majesty, the sun dispersed the clouds; and nothing was wanting to the splendor of the most delightful fête that we have ever beheld."

The procession commenced at twelve o'clock, on the 1st. The emperor and empress reached the Tuilleries at two. The ceremony at the Chapel lasted nearly three quarters of an hour; and their majesties returned to the Tuilleries at four.

Private accounts state, that at the religious ceremony of the marriage of Bonaparte on the 2d, four queens were the train bearers of her majesty. After receiving the congratulations of all ranks in Paris, Bonaparte and his wife set off for St. Cloud on Wednesday last, where they were to remain a few days.

On the third day after the marriage, Bonaparte and his imperial bride received the congratulations of the senate upon the happy occasion, in the usual style of fulsome adulation.

By information from a gentleman just arrived from France, we hear that a curious question was discussed by a Synod of Bishops on the occasion of the meeting between Bonaparte and the Austrian princess, at the town of Compeigne on the river Oise, 45 miles north-east of Paris. It was enquired of these prelates, assembled in the ecclesiastical court, if it were lawful, that Napoleon and Maria Louisa, who had been married by proxy at Vienna, could, consistent with the christian law, sleep beneath the same canopy? After a short consultation of these episcopal doctrines, permission was given, and we are told that the religious scruples of the imperial maiden were by these venerable patriarchs happily removed.—[Judge.]

Letter to Sir Francis Burdett from his constituents assembled at Westminster.

Sir, We nominated you to be our representative without your knowledge, and we elected you without your interference. We were confident that you would perform the duties of a representative with ability and fidelity. In every respect you have not only fulfilled, but exceeded our expectations. We derive the utmost satisfaction from having pointed out to the nation the way to be fairly represented; had it been possible that our example would have been followed, and a proper representation of the people thereby produced, the scenes that we have lately witnessed would not have disgraced our country. We understood the nobleness of your mind, and were confident that you would not descend to barter your trust for a place under government, nor be the partisan or leader of those who support or reject measures just as they happen to be proposed on this or on that side of the House. We feel the indignity that has been offered to you; but we are not surprised to find, that when every excuse is made for public delinquents, that the utmost rigor is exercised against him who pleads for the ancient and constitutional rights of the people. You nobly stepped forward in defence of a fellow subject, unjustly imprisoned, and you questioned with great ability & knowledge of the laws, the warrant issued upon that occasion; the House of commons have answered your argument, by breaking into your house with military force, seizing your person, and conveying you, by a large body of troops, to the tower. Your distinction between privilege and power remains unaltered; the privileges of the House of Commons are for the protection not for the destruction of the people. We have resolved to remonstrate with the House of Commons on the outrages committed under their order, and to call upon them to restore you to your seat in parliament, which the present state of the country renders more than ever necessary for the furtherance of your and our object, a reform in the representation in that House. While so many members are collected together by means, which it is not necessary for us to describe, we cannot but entertain the greatest apprehensions for the remainder of our liberties, and the employment of a military force against one of their own body, is but a sad presage of what may be expected by those who might, like you, have the courage to stand forward in defence of the rights of the people. When we reflect on your generous exertions to destroy the horrors of secret and solitary confinement, severity of punishment in the army; to prevent the cashiering of its officers without cause assigned; to restore for the comfort of the worn-out soldier the public property conveyed by a job to a private individual; to prevent the extension of the barrack system, the obvious effect of which was to separate the soldier from the citizen; to prevent the introduction of foreign troops; to bring to light an atrocious act of tyranny, by which a British sailor was left to perish on a barren rock; and, above all, your unremitted exertions to obtain a full, fair, and free representation of the people in Parliament. When we reflect on the firmness, the unshaken constancy which you have invariably shown 'in evil report and good report,' we are eager to express the sentiments of gratitude and attachment to you with which we are impressed; and we are convinced those sentiments are not only felt by the inhabitants of this city, but by every person throughout the land, who is not interested in the continuance of public abuses."

Tower, April 20, 1810.
Sir Francis Burdett presents his respectful compliments to the high bailiff of Westminster, and transmits to him his answer to the letter of the electors of that city, which he did him the honor to present to him this morning.
Letter from Sir Francis Burdett to his constituents, the electors of Westminster.
In answer to the letter, addressed to him, and signed by twenty-five inhabitant house-holders, electors of Westminster, in the name of the meeting, held in palace yard, on Thursday last, the 17th instant; and which was presented to Sir Francis Burdett, by the high bailiff, pursuant to the unanimous resolutions of that meeting.
Tower, April 20, 1810.
Gentlemen—If any thing could increase, or confirm, the constant resolution of my life, never to betray the confidence you have placed in me, it is the kindness and affection, which your letter of the 17th instant testifies to me; and the wisdom and propriety of your conduct at the late meeting.
A scrupulous adherence to the common law of this land, and the wise provisions of the ancient statutes, declaratory of that law, which, together, form what I understand by the constitution, raised our country to an unexampled height of happiness and prosperity; and in an exact proportion to the invasion and neglect of them, has the country declined.
In defence of these laws and this constitution, I smile at any privation, to which,

personally, I may be subjected, thinking, as I do, that life cannot so well, and so happily, be expended, as in defence of this our best inheritance, and in the maintenance of the good old cause, for which Hampden died in the field, and Sidney and Russell on the scaffold.

Laws, to be entitled to respect and willing obedience, must be pure—must come from a pure source—that is, from common consent, and through an uncorrupt channel—that is, an house of commons, freely elected by the people. Moreover, they who pay the reckoning, ought to examine, and controul the account; and the only controul the people can have, is by a fair representation in parliament. The necessity of obtaining this check, by a constitutional reform, is now acknowledged by all, except those who, contrary to law, have possessed themselves of a property in the House of Commons, by whom this land, this England—

—This dear, dear land,
Dear for her reputation thro' the world,
In snow less'd out —
Like to a tenement or pelling farm;
England, bound in with the triumphing sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious surge
Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with shame,
With inky blots, and rotten parchment bonds.
King Richard, Act 2, Scene 1.

From this foul and traitorous traffic, our borough monger sovereigns derive an immense revenue, cruelly wrung from the hard hand of honest labor. I do however, now entertain an ardent hope, that this degraded and degrading system, to which all our difficulties, grievances and dangers, are owing, will at length give way to the moderate, but determined perseverance of a whole united people.

Magna charta and the old law of the land, will then resume their empire—freedom will revive—the caterpillars of the state, coiling themselves up, in their own, naturally narrow sphere, will fall off, and perish—property and political power, which the law never separates, will be re-united—the king, replaced in the happy, and dignified station, allotted him by the constitution—the people, relieved from the bitterest of all curses, the curse of Canaan—that of being the servants of servants—and restored to their just and indisputable rights.

To effect these great, important, and necessary purposes, no exertions of mine shall ever be wanting; without their attainment, no efforts of mine can avail.

The people of England must speak out—they must do more—they must act; and if, following the example of the electors of Westminster, they do act, in a firm, and regular manner, upon a concerted plan—ever keeping the law and constitution in view—they must finally succeed, in recovering that, to which they are legally entitled—the appointment of their own guardians and trustees, for the protection of their own liberty and property. They must either do this, or they must inevitably fall a sacrifice to one, or the other, of the most contemptible factions, that ever disgraced this, or any other country.

The question is now at issue; it must now be ultimately determined, whether we are henceforth to be slaves, or be free. Hold to the laws—this great country may recover; forsake them—and it will certainly perish.

I am, gentlemen,
Your most obedient
Humble servant,
FRANCIS BURDETT.
To the electors of Westminster.

BOSTON, May 23.

Our accounts direct from Spain are—as they generally are—later than those in the English papers. But we find in the last one of the boldest edicts ever promulgated by the Patriotic Councils of Spain, and issued on the 16th March, after the French were before Cadiz;—No less than a formal recognition of the Count of Provence [Louis XVIII.] as the legitimate sovereign of France; and a denunciation of Napoleon Bonaparte as an Usurper, and his brother Joseph as his tool; and offering as a reward, one of the first commanderies of the military orders of Santiago and Alcantara, with the right of property to his heirs to perpetuity, to any Spaniard, or foreigner, who, in the service of Spain, her liberty and monarchy, shall deliver up alive or dead, Napoleon Bonaparte, or the pretender Joseph, his brother, as also an honorable style which shall denote in future the nobility of his family.

The following is an extract of a letter received from a gentleman at Cadiz.

CADIZ, March 22.

"This very morning a plot has been discovered to deliver up the ships in the bay to the enemy. Twenty-five of the principal ringleaders have been arrested, and among them an officer, who was detected the other night making signals to the enemy, at the instant a sortie was leaving the town."

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the Gazette of Caracas, of April 27, 1810.

Salus populi supreme lex est.

Our external defence and security could not be satisfactorily established, while the provinces composing the department of Venezuela united under the ancient system, did not form with the capital a confederation that would ensure respectability to the cause which we have undertaken; & with this view the Provincial government have chosen from among the natives, those characters best qualified by their knowledge, attachment, to the common cause & influence with the people, to discharge the public duties assigned to them, under the auspices of reciprocal beneficence and utility; and by this means, we may promise ourselves that happy result of which it is susceptible. In addition to the necessary instructions the government has addressed the different provinces, through the

means of their Commissioners, the following

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of the United Provinces of Venezuela!—The Spanish nation, after two years of bloody war and the most violent struggle to defend its liberty and independence, is now on the eve of falling under the tyrannical yoke of its conquerors. The passes of the Sierra Morena which defended the residence of the National sovereignty having been forced by the enemy, they have descended like an impetuous torrent on Andalusia and the other southern provinces of Spain, and are actually harrassing the rear of those few honest and worthy Patriots who precipitately flew for shelter under the walls of Cadiz.

The Supreme Central Junta which possessed the national authority, has been dissolved and dispersed, in consequence of so much turbulence and precipitation; and finally by that sad catastrophe, the sovereignty of the nation, legally constituted for the general preservation of the state, has been thus destroyed. Under these embarrassing circumstances, the inhabitants of Cadiz, have organized a new system of government under the denomination of "Regency," which can have no other object than the temporary defence of those few Spaniards who had succeeded in escaping the yoke of the conqueror, and providing for their future safety, and consequently cannot be clothed with the general national power, much less that of those citizens who possess the legitimate and indispensable power of watching over their own preservation and security, as integral parts of the Spanish monarchy. And can you obtain so important an object by your dependence on a power in itself illegal, fluctuating and agitated? Would it be prudent for you to neglect with indifference so precious an opportunity, flying after vain and flattering hopes, instead of hastening to constitute that union and force which alone can secure your political existence, and effect the liberation of our beloved Ferdinand the 7th, from his melancholy imprisonment?

Should we, by this means, in this delightful clime, perpetuate that august and holy religion received from our forefathers? No! beloved compatriots; the people of Caracas, are well convinced of the necessity we have of agitating our cause with vigour and energy, if you wish to preserve so many and such invaluable rights; and with this view, after receiving the deplorable information of the unfortunate state of the war in Spain, by the late arrivals on our coast, it was determined to form a provisional government in this capital, as well for itself, as for all other parts of the province, which shall unite with their accustomed fidelity in favour of Ferdinand the Seventh, and the same was proclaimed and made public on the 10th of this present month, depositing the supreme authority in the most illustrious Council of this city and a number of Deputies that were named as associates, and together were especially charged to promote and establish a plan of such administration and government as may be considered most congenial to the interests and general wishes of the people.

Inhabitants of Venezuela! this is the vote of the city of Caracas. All its first and highest authorities, have solemnly acknowledged it, by accepting and swearing to observe, with due obedience, the decisions of the people by their representatives; and we, in obedience to the sacred duties imposed upon us, make it known to you, and we invite you to join in that union and fraternity which call us to the same duty and interest. If the sovereignty has been provisionally established with a few individuals, it is not for the purpose of establishing over you, an insulting or oppressive usurpation, nor yet a disgraceful or shameful slavery; but that the urgency and necessity of the moment, as well as the novelty and importance of the objects, imperiously require it for the common security. This itself puts it out of our power to make manifest to you on this hasty occasion, the extension of our generous ideas; but you must reflect, that it we acknowledge and fondly claim the sacred rights of nature, to protect our civil subjection, in defect of the central and legitimate common authority, which united us, we do not the less respect in you those inviolable rights, and therefore we shall opportunely call you to the exercise of the same authority, in proportion to the greater or lesser number of individuals which shall fall to the lot of each province.—This is, more or less, the result of the deliberations which on the space of the moment we have to propose to the department of Venezuela. Confide therefore friends, in the sincerity of our intentions and haste to reunite your sentiments and affections to those of the citizens of this capital. That the Holy Religion which we have inherited from our fathers, may also be for us and for our descendants, the first object of our admiration and the strongest bond to unite our will.—That the European Spaniards may be treated and caressed throughout the country with the same affection and consideration as ourselves, they being our Brothers and being cordially and most sincerely united in our cause, and in this way, resting the basis of our social edifice upon the indissoluble foundation of fraternity and union, we shall transmit to our most distant generations the pleasing recollection of our happy efforts, and perhaps obtain the satisfaction of beholding our beloved sovereign Ferdinand VII. presiding over the glorious destiny of the people of this country.

Martin Tover Ponte.
(Signed)
Jose de las Llamasa.
Caracas, April 20, 1810.

Norfolk, June 1.
In the Spanish brig Nuestra Señora del Pilar, arrived here on Wednesday, came the Governor and Intendant of Lagaira and suit. We learn, that the natives of La Guaira, on hearing of the successes of the French in Spain, and fearing that it would fall under the domination of Bonaparte, arrested the Governor, &c. immediately appointed one from among themselves, and then put the deposed on board the brig, under a guard of about forty soldiers,

with strict orders that he or his suite should not be landed in the Spanish dominions. This looks like a commencement of declaring themselves independent, and in the accomplishment of this event we wish success.—The brig and soldiers return immediately to La Guira.

[From the Boston Centinel, June 6.]

POSTSCRIPT.—After putting our papers to press, we were favored by Mr. Abiel Wood, junr. with Dublin papers to 5th May, [received by capt. Bang, from St. Michaels] containing London dates to the 2d May; and Paris to the 19th April.—Their contents are unimportant. It was expected Parliament would be prorogued immediately after the Birth-day. It is said Mr. Yorke is to be First Lord of the Admiralty. Considerable embarkations of troops from Portugal and Cadiz were about taking place.

DOMESTIC.

Boston, June 2.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

JUNE 1.

The Report of the Committee for counting and examining the votes for Governor and Lt. Governor, was read, and accepted by the Senate and the House.

For Governor.

| | |
|---|--------|
| The whole number of votes | 99,813 |
| Necessary to make a choice | 45,407 |
| Hon. Elbridge Gerry has | 43,541 |
| His Excellency Christopher Gore has | 44,073 |
| Scattering | 193 |
| Plurality for Mr. Gerry (after deducting illegal returns and the plantation votes), | 2,463 |

For Lieut. Governor.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| The whole number of votes | 89,917 |
| Necessary to make a choice | 44,959 |
| Hon. Wm. Gray has | 40,516 |

A committee was chosen from the Senate and the House to inform the above gentlemen of their election.—It is presumed they will take the oaths of office, this day, at 12 o'clock.

The Hon. Nathaniel Morton, the Republican candidate for Bristol county, was chosen to fill up the vacancy in the Senate. The senate now consists of 20 Republicans and 20 Federalists; previous to the election of Mr. Morton, the federalists adopted a rule that the President should speak and vote on every question.

By a standing rule in the Senate of this state, the President was never called on for a vote, unless in case of an equal number of votes on each side—in that case he was to untie the difficulty, by a casting vote; in no other was his vote necessary.—By the present order of things, his vote will never be necessary unless it be to arrest the progress of legislative proceedings, and to play the dog in the manger.—If he cannot feed himself to starve his neighbors.
Patriot.

Richmond, May 23.

We are informed, that in the progress of the "action of trespass on the case" bro't by E. Livingston against Thomas Jefferson, the Federal Court for this district, has ruled the plaintiff to give security for the costs, as is customary in such cases, where required by the other party.

A Letter from an American in Paris, under the date of Dec. 18th, addressed to a gentleman in this city (and just come to hand,) states "from undoubted authority, that Madame Jerome Bonaparte (formerly Miss Patterson,) was to be sent for, she will be created a Dutchess of Westphalia, and her son Prince Royal and Heir to the Crown of Westphalia"—not of the U. S. as the good Feds would have it.

To the editor of the Salem Gazette, June 2.

SIR—I observed in the Centinel of Wednesday last, some observations on the conduct of a Captain Lake, late commander of his B. M. Sloop of war Recruit, when on the West India station relative to his singular and inhuman behaviour to Robert Jefferies, one of his crew, who was from his inhuman barbarity forced on the barren, desert Island of Sambrero, without clothing or subsistence.

As the English were in April last fitting out a vessel for Sambrero, and elsewhere, for the discovery of this person, it may not be unnecessary, so far as my knowledge extends, to state a few remarks on this subject.

Robert Jefferies, the person in question, was taken from the above mentioned island early in the month of January, 1808, by capt. John Dennis, in the schr. Adams, from Martinico for Marblehead. His situation at the time of his deliverance was affecting and truly distressing. The writer of this understood from capt. Dennis, (who is now at sea) that he had been on the rock nine days! that his only subsistence was a little water which he procured from rain, and the cockles which grew on the rock! He was so weak and emaciated as to be unable to stand on deck without assistance. He asserted that it was the first time of his being at sea—that he was impressed—and that his crime was the taking from the casks in the hold two quarts of common Beer! That the captain of the recruit refused to give him when ordered into the boat, either bread or water, though earnestly importuned by the lieutenant, who humanely commiserated his unhappy condition, and generously when leaving the island, took his shoes from his feet, and gave them to Jefferies, who was entirely destitute.

Jefferies, I am informed, is a Blacksmith by trade, and resides in Wenham, in this county. Last summer he visited this town, and earnestly expressed his gratitude for the kindness he had received, and the pleasure he experienced in being able by his occupation and industry to support himself.

As the government of Great Britain appear anxious to know the fate of this man, and as I likewise am anxious that a creature like Lake, who must be destitute of every principle separate from a bad one, should meet the reward for his savage baseness, I send you this publication.
Marblehead, May 31, 1810.

The attempts lately made to introduce the culture of the tea tree in Corsica have been crowned with complete success, and is likely to be productive of the most important consequences. China sells yearly 34,000,000 pounds of tea to Europe.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world—
"News from all nations jumbling at his back."
LEXINGTON, JUNE 26, 1810.

LETTERS to the Rev. T. B. Craighead, by John P. Campbell, in answer to his Sermon on Regeneration, will be ready for delivery at this office on Friday next.

A correspondent requires information of us concerning the situation of our streets; as the corrective is only to be obtained from the trustees, we beg leave to call their attention to the subject, and trust that the exertions of that body will be used to have the following promptly executed.

Mr. SMITH,
Why do not the Trustees of the town compel the owner of the lot on main street, opposite the Pump, known by the name of Bogg's Pump, to pave that part of the street? Others have been compelled to pave, others are now ordered to pave; and if the board neglect this part of the most public street in the town any longer, it will surely betray a want of firmness, or a shameful neglect of duty.

A CITIZEN.

Mr. SMITH,
As successor to the present worthy and patriotic governor of this Commonwealth, I beg leave to recommend to the people, JOHN FOWLER; a man who in times which "tried men's souls,"—when alien and gag laws and standing armies and direct taxes were the order of the day, stood firm to his post and defended the people's rights, and never gave a vote by which one cent of the public treasure was squandered, or any right of the citizen was endangered; and a man who upon all occasions, when he has been called upon to act, has stood firm to the principles of '76. I mention the name of JOHN FOWLER thus early, because other men not known to the people as republicans in serious and trying times have been named as candidates for the same office—because the people should have an opportunity to investigate the merits of the several candidates, and because no man in this state has better pretensions to that office from his talents political and private integrity than J. F. I have known him since he was a child, and although times have changed and men have vibrated with a view to promotion, and to obtain the people's favour, yet he has always been the inflexible and undeviating republican.

A FARMER.

The Westminster meeting on the usurpation of the House of Commons, is said to have been the largest ever known, and to have had no parallel for ardour of feeling—20,000 persons were present.

The armed British ship *George*, which lately put into Charleston, in distress, has been ordered away without cargo, since she repaired, &c. the present law forbidding the entry of British and French armed vessels into our ports or waters.

It is stated, that between 6 and 700 houses and stores are now building in the city of New York, which it is supposed will cost upon an average 5000 dollars each—and altogether employ more than 6000 mechanics. The new City Hall will cost \$500,000, Washington Hall \$100,000. The New York papers inform us of a combination of the journeymen mechanics to have their wages increased—meetings of the master workmen have been called and a determination expressed to adhere to the old prices, or procure hands from other places.

It appears that JORI BAILOW author of the *Columbiad* &c. is now employed in writing a history of the United States.

It is rumoured that the renowned General Wilkinson has been busily engaged since the rising of Congress, in preparing a publication on the subject of the charges made against him; and consoles himself (say the Federalist) under the reflection, "that if he must fall he has it in his power to drag a distinguished culprit along with him." We presume they must be mistaken, as from the recent elections in the eastern states the greater part of the "distinguished culprits" have already fallen—and there are no hopes for Col. PICKENS.

The number of marriages throughout the Russian empire was last year, according to an authenticated return, 288,788; births, 2,334,590; deaths, 886,984.

Capt. Ray has arrived at Philadelphia, from Porto Rico, states that the Yellow Fever and Black Vomits, raged there very violently at the time of his departure; several American citizens had taken the disease and died within 30 hours after the attack.

THOMAS PAYNE.

On the danger and impolicy of making PROPERTY the criterion of voting, with his usual force, remarks—

"It, in order to avoid this danger, a small quantity of property be fixed as the criterion of the right, it exhibits liberty in disgrace, by putting it in competition with accident and insignificance. When a broad mare shall fortunately produce a foal or a mule, that by being worth the sum in question, shall convey to its owner the right of voting, or by its death, take it from him, in whom does the origin of such a right exist? Is it in the man or the mule? When we consider how many ways

property may be acquired without merit, and lost without a crime, we ought to spurn the idea of making it a criterion of right."

In a late debate upon the exclusion of strangers from the gallery of the British House of Commons, on J. Gale Jones' case, Mr. Sheridan spoke, with his usual energy, in favor of a relaxation of the standing order in the House upon that subject. A majority differed from him in opinion upon the expediency of the alteration; but the whole house resounded with acclamations, when he spoke as follows:

"My honorable Friend (Mr. Wyndham) has called me a Counsel for the Press. I am so, I am proud of the appellation, and I will always act as such, without a fee. Sir, I always have been a friend to the Liberty of the Press. Let Ministers have a servile House of Peers; give them a venal and pliant House of Commons; give them the Keys of the Treasury, and the Patronage of the Crown: And then give me the Liberty of the Press; and with this mighty engine I will destroy the edifice of Corruption, and establish on its ruins the Rights and Privileges of the people."

[Raleigh Register.]

By Yesterday's Mail.

The long looked for arrived at last.

THE JOHN ADAMS ARRIVED.

We are at length enabled to announce with certainty, the arrival of the JOHN ADAMS at Annapolis, after a long and boisterous passage. She left Havre the 24th of April, and met with almost a constant succession of westerly winds during the voyage.

Capt. Fenwick, the bearer of despatches from France, arrived in this city last evening. The contents of the despatches have not transpired.

We learn from Captain Fenwick that General Armstrong, our minister in France, had proposed returning to the U. States in the John Adams, but had found her accommodations inconvenient for his family. It was understood that he had taken his passage in a vessel to sail for Bordeaux, and indeed that part of his baggage had been already forwarded to that port.

Capt. Fenwick brings no continental news of importance, which has not been anticipated by other arrivals.—NAT. IN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

On Saturday arrived at the Lazaretto schr. Favourite, Evans, 17 days from Lagaira. The Caracas papers to the 11th May contain an address from the ruling power at Caracas, to the Regency of Spain at Cadiz; in which after recapitulating the state of Spain, their own rights as free men, and inhabitants of a branch of a country overrun by a tyrant and usurper, that they consider the Regency as a self created body, and penned up in a corner of the empire, unable to render them any aid or assistance, that from these reasons, they; have taken on themselves the government of their country, and that whenever the kingdom of Spain is returned to its sovereign and government, they they will be among the first to acknowledge their pristine allegiance and to give signal proofs of their loyalty.—REL.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 2.—An American gentleman is arrived in town who left Paris a few days ago—Previous to his departure he had an interview with Gen. Armstrong who told him he had passports in his possession to enable him to leave France; and that it was his intention to return to America between that time and the first of June; and for this purpose he had purchased an American sequestered vessel. Mr. Armstrong expressed his opinion, that his departure would not be conclusive of a rupture between France and the U. States. In as much as Mr. Beckwith Livingston was to succeed him in his diplomatic character.

The following arrangements of titles and of dislocations and creations of Kings are reported in letters from Germany to have been determined on between the Emperors of France and Austria, we give it as it reached us, without further comment than that some of the appointments appear to us improbable.

Napoleon I. Emperor of France, &c. King of the Romans.

Francis II. Emperor of Austria and Franconia, and Co-protector of the Confederation of the Rhine.

The Archduke Charles, King of Spain and the Indies.

Joseph Napoleon to be King of Italy.

Ferdinand the IV. to be restored to the throne of the Two Sicilies.

Joachim to be King of Poland.

Eugene to be King of Macedonia.

Louis Napoleon to be King of Bavaria.

The Hereditary Prince of Bavaria to be King of Holland and Berg.

Jerome Napoleon to be King of Wirttemberg.

The King of Wirttemberg to be King of Westphalia.

The Grand duke of Baden to be King of Switzerland.

The King of Prussia to cede Silesia to Austria.

DUBLIN, May 3.—Rotterdam is crowded with French soldiers, agents and Custom-house officers, all sedulously employed in suppressing commerce, in which they are uniformly but too successful. The nature of the business arising from the peculiar circumstances in which the Dutch traders were placed,

had compelled them to have recourse to an extraordinary method of conducting it. It was the custom of agents to stipulate, for a certain percentage, to deliver the merchandise contracted for, free of all risk at the London Custom-house. The remuneration was lately 15 per cent; but in the present state of things, 50 per cent would not compensate the agents, for the risk they would have to encounter.

We stated several days ago, that Mr. Yorke was to go to the admiralty, and Lord Mulgrave to the ordnance—the latter appointment has taken place, and the commission to the former effect is in progress.

MAY 4.—We have received the London Papers of Monday. There is not, with the exception of the prorogation of the French Legislative Body, any intelligence of moment in those papers. It is worthy observation, that although there is a solitary collateral fling against the "eternal enemies of the Continent," the speech of the Senator Regnault does not contain the customary attack upon the people and government of England. This may be considered by many sanguine persons as indicative of the return of a pacific disposition on the part of Napoleon. The speech expatiates with great & pardonable complacency on the nuptials of the emperor and the Archduchess of Austria. There is no doubt that this marriage was one of the first strokes of policy Napoleon ever exhibited. It secures, as his orators say, the peace of the continent; and when the Peninsula shall have been subdued, it will leave him at liberty to prosecute a maritime war, or to turn the arms of the French People, as well as of his confederate legions, to the Ottoman Empire. The latter is mentioned slightly; but it may be for the purpose of concealing his designs. Indeed we think that a Turkish war is by no means so remote as may be generally imagined.

The last accounts from Lisbon and Spain describe the French as suffering under great want of provisions. One of these Letters says, "the French are retreating from the Portuguese frontier in want of every thing." The same want is felt in Spain, and the next accounts will probably bring us intelligence of their having quitted the vicinity of Cadiz.

The Duke of Bulluno (Victor) is stated to have died at Seville, on the fourteenth of April, in consequence of a wound inflicted by a cannon shot, while reconnoitering the Spanish works before Cadiz.

The following is an extract of a letter from Paris received yesterday:—"Paris, April 17.—Since the last I wrote you, nothing at all new has transpired relative to any part of the confiscated American property, and I can only repeat that it is in vain to hope."

HAMILTON MORISON informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he proposes opening a SINGING SCHOOL on Thursday the 5th of July next. He gives an invitation to all those who wish to become acquainted with that beautiful science. His terms will be one dollar per quarter.—The school to be kept at his school-house on main-cross street, on every Saturday except the first day.

The examination of his Pupils will be on the 3rd of July, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and public speaking at 3 o'clock, P. M. of the same day.—The parents of the children are invited to attend, and likewise the friends of literature.

June 25, 1810.

THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 30, THE THESPIAN SOCIETY

WILL PERFORM THE GRAND DRAMA OF

Abellino,

Or the Venetian Outlaw:

WITH THE HUMOROUS FARCE OF

THE PADLOCK.

The particulars will be expressed in the Bills of the evening.

Silver Plating.

THE subscriber has just arrived from the eastward, and established the above business in Lexington Kentucky, in the house occupied by George Sullivan, opposite the Branch Bank, where he intends carrying it on extensively in all its branches, and in the newest style.

The various articles used by Saddlers, or the mounting of carriages and harnesses, will be executed with the greatest punctuality.

A small assortment of articles in his line on hand.

Stirrup Irons, Bridle Bits, and all other articles, re-plated on the shortest notice, equal to when new. Orders respectfully solicited.

Cash given for old pewter.

ICHABOD WOODRUFF.

June 2, 1810.

NOTICE.

THIS is hereby to forewarn every person or persons from trading for or taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Moses Meers of Green county, for one hundred and forty seven dollars and fifty cents, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law; he not having complied with the contract for which said bond was given.

THOMAS HERNDON.

Woodford county, June 20, 1810.

FOUND.

SOME time since in Lexington, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a variety of papers, such as receipts, notes, accounts, orders, letters, ball invitations &c. and one other article of great value—supposed to belong to a single man in Green river, probably M. Ward. The owner can get it at this office by paying for the advertisement.

June 19th, 1810.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from taking an assignment on three notes of hand, executed by me to Edmund Adams in the month of September 1807. Two of the above notes is for fifteen hundred weight of Tobacco, each—one due in the year 1808, the other for a second rate cow and calf, due 1810. The above notes was given for land which the said Adams has no title to, and cannot make me a right. I am determined not to pay him until he makes a title, unless compelled by law.

CHESLEY EPPERSON.

June 22, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE plantation in Garrard county, on the Crab orchard road, eight miles from Lancaster, the same distance from Danville and five from the mouth of Hickman, containing 400 and odd acres of first rate Land, 100 of which is under fence; there is a large two-story log house, an excellent barn, together with several out houses and distillery, a large bearing apple and peach orchard and a never failing spring. The terms of sale may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

DAVID FINLEY.

June 25th, 1810.

TRAVELLER'S HALL.

THE public are hereby informed that I have lately opened a

House of Entertainment

In the town of Mount Sterling, adjoining my old stand, with the above sign, where every attention will be paid by the public's very humble servant,

ANDREW BIGGS.

June 20th, 1810.

TAKE NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or dealing with my wife Elizabeth on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, after this date.

WILLIAM BOULWARE.

June 25, 1810.

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend on the first day of August next at nine o'clock in the morning at the house of Thomas Constant in the county of Clarke, with the commissioners and processioners appointed by the court of the county aforesaid, at their July court 1808, to take depositions for perpetuating testimony of 400 acres of land entered in the name of Charles Tate dec. on a treasury warrant No. 1321 and adjoining the land of John Strode's pre-emption, and to procession, the said 400 acres of land, and to do such other things as the law requires—And from said house proceed to a white oak and ash trees in the line of John Strode's pre-emption and corner, to John Constant's pre-emption of 400 acres, and continue from time to time if fair, and if not, on the next fair day until all is finished.

THOMAS CONSTANT,

attorney in fact for Charles Tate.

June 22d, 1810.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 19th April last, a Sorrel Mare with a star in her forehead, a scar in her left hind hoof, five feet high, four years old. Any person taking up said beast and causing me to get her, shall receive the above reward.

RICH'D. Y. WALKER.

Woodford county, Clear creek, June 18, 1810.

A BARGAIN.

A VALUABLE tract of land for sale, containing three hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining Strode's station, one mile and a half from Winchester, Clarke county, one hundred and twenty acres improved, fifty acres in spear grass and clover, a valuable apple orchard, a square log house with several other buildings; there is a sulphur spring that affords abundance of water. Stock require but little salt in the summer season that make use of it—also a number of other never failing springs. It will do to divide in two tracts: the purchase money will be made in three annual payments. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

THOMAS CONSTANT.

June 21, 1810.

WOOL FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully thanks his friends and the public for the past favors he has experienced in his business, and informs them he has increased his number of machines, and they are all now in complete order, so that his customers can be served on the shortest notice. Those from a distance, having a large quantity of wool, can get it carded by waiting the over night, and may tarry gratis. From an experience of twenty years and the general satisfaction rendered to his customers, together with the attention he means to pay to his business, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. Customers are requested to have their wool clean picked, and to put one pound of grease to eight pounds of wool. Price for carding, ten cents per pound. I will give cash for wool.

SAMUEL PYKE.

Paris, Bourbon county Ky.

FOR SALE.

TWO lots of ground in Lexington, the one situate on main street, between Doct. Downing and Mr. George Adams jun. 33 feet in front, extending half way between main and short street.

The other immediately above that on short street 66 feet in front without any improvements. The terms are \$750 for the first lot, half the money paid down; the other half within twelve months with interest thereon. The other lot \$1000, half in hand, the balance at the expiration of twelve months with interest.

NELSON TURNER.

June 25th, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to forewarn any person or persons from purchasing or taking an assignment of or on a bond given by me to Leonard Grinstead, and Elijah Foley security for me in the bond, for one hundred dollars; the said bond becomes due about the middle of March next, as I am determined not to pay the bond until the said Grinstead complies with the contract, unless compelled by law—this 14th day of June, 1810.

THOS. R. GATEWOOD.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED ENGLISH TURE HORSE

TICKLE TOBY,

WILL stand this season in Lexington and let to mares at the moderate price of twenty dollars the single leap, to be paid at the stable door, forty dollars the season payable 25th December, which may be discharged by the payment of thirty dollars by the first day of August next, and fifty dollars to ensure a colt. Where a person puts more than one mare, a young gelding will be received in payment at the real value. Pasture gratis, and the greatest attention paid to mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

TICKLE TOBY is a fine brown, or dark bay, near sixteen hands high, justly formed, and possessing great muscular powers with remarkable fine feet and legs.

JOHN P. WAGGON.

April 16th, 1810.

PEDIGREE & PERFORMANCE.

Taken from the General Stud Book of England, and also certified by John Hutchinson Esq. who bred him.

TICKLE TOBY by Alfred, one of the best sons of old Matchem, who covered the last nine years of his life at 50 guineas the season; his dam Celia—by King Herod out of Proserpine—a full sister to Col O'Kelly's famous Eclipse by Marske—who covered at 200 guineas each mare the season which may be seen in the Sporting Magazine for 1793 page 213.

At York August meeting, the first time he started he won a sweepstakes of 200 guineas each (8 subscribers,) beating Mr. Bullock's Toby, Mr. Farrer's Telescope, and Mr. Pierce's Enchanter. He also won the 70 guineas at Lincoln, beating Sir F. Poole's Monitor, and Mr. Browster's Put. At York spring meeting, he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Dodsworth's Abba-Thuelle, Col. Ratcliffe's Mouse-trap, and Mr. Garforth's Herald. The day following he won 50l. for all ages, beating Colonel Ratcliffe's Pigeon, Lord A Hamilton's Brother to Restless, and Sir W. Vavasour's Hope. The York August meeting following, he won the great subscription, (though five years old) for six years old and aged horses, beating Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut, Prince of Wales's Traveller, Mr. Wentworth's Gustavus, Mr. Baker's Cavendish, and the Duke of Norfolk's Dubakelper—This was universally allowed to be one of the finest races ever run, and the only time Walnut was ever beat. Tickle Toby won the 70 guineas at Lincoln, beating Lord Scarborough's Valiant, and Mr. Willis's Liberty. He won the corporation plate at Doncaster, carrying 4lbs. extra, beating Mr. Garforth's Camilla, and Lord Scarborough's Valient, which was the only times he run that year. The York spring meeting following, he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Garforth's famous mare Rosalind. The August meeting he walked over for the king's plate, and won the great subscription for six years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Wentworth's Tammerlane, Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut drawn. He won 50 guineas at Kelso, beating Mr. Band's Ratcliff. The York spring meeting following, he received 50 guineas forfeit from Sir W. Maxwell's Scorpion, four miles, at 12 stone each. The August meeting, he again won the great subscription for six years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Wentworth's Huby, Lord A. Hamilton's Restless, Mr. Hutchinson's Overton, and Mr. Baker's Cavendish. He also won the 100 guineas at Dumfries, beating Gustavus, and 50 guineas at Kelso, beating Mr. Barrio's Louisa at one heat. The year following he won the corporation plate at Chester, beating Mr. Lord's Mulespinner and Mr. Wray's Grog, and 50l. at Newton, beating Mr. Lother's Mimus, allowing him 25lb.—And the 500gs. at Newcastle upon Tyne beating Mr. Baird's Lucy, Mr. Peirse's Rosamond and Lord Tyrconnell's Hermes—He also won the gold cup at Chester, beating Lord Donnegall's Joe Andrews, Mr. Taylor's Helmet, Mr. Tatton's Betsey, and Mr. Rathbode's Tomas—and also received the premiums at several places, no horses entering against him.

In 1807, Sir Solomon, son of Tickle Toby, 2 years old, walked over the Norfolk old course for the colt sweepstake of 100 dolls. each, two mile heats. At three years old he won at one heat the first Jockey club purse of 400 dolls. four mile heats, over the new course, Norfolk. He afterwards won the great match against Mr. Winn's famous horse Gallatin by Diomed, 4 mile heats, beating him between 2 and 300 yards and was never put up. He was matched against Mr. Ball's celebrated Florizel by Diomed, to run the first Tuesday in May, 1809, agreeable to the Newmarket rules, over the old course, Norfolk, 4 mile heats, for 10,000 dollars, which was declined by the friends of Florizel. Sir Solomon then challenged Mr. Burw. Wilks's horse Potomac by Diomed, or any other in America, for 5000 dollars, or any other amount agreeable to the Newmarket rules, which may be seen by a reference to the Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore papers.

Sir Solomon has since beat the famous horse Wrangler by Diomed a match of four miles for 5,000 dollars.

CALEB BOUSH.

At the expiration of the season which will be on the tenth of July, Tickle Toby will be removed to Bairdstown and permitted to go to ten mares in the fall.

J. P. W.

LOST OR MISLAIN.

SOME time last year, a small Box containing 80 or 81 DISCIPLINES of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Any person having knowledge of such a box of books would much oblige the Subscriber by giving information thereof to the Rev. William Burke in Shelbyville—Caleb W. Cloud in Lexington—Mr. John Armstrong Merchant in Maysville, or the subscriber near Middletown, Jefferson County.

JAMES WARD.

June 16th, 1810.

Taken up by Thomas Stevenson, living two miles north of Lexington, a Yellow Sorrel Mare Colt, two years old, 13 or 14 hands high, has a small star in her forehead and near fore foot white, appraised to ten dollars. Given under my hand this 2d May 1810.

RICH'D HIGGINS.

Taken up by Simon Frost in Jessamine county on Clear creek, one BROWN MARE four years old, a large head and ears 14 hands 3 inches high, no brands perceivable, appraised to \$45.

RICH'D. LAFON.

Taken up by William Spears, living on Pointna creek Palaski county Kentucky, a SORELE MARE about 14 hands high, trots, some saddle spots, supposed to 7 or 8 years old, branded on the near butto (M) tolerable dim, appraised to \$30 the 9th day of April 1810—before me

JOHN CHESNEY, J. N.

POETRY.

From the (New-York) *Suffolk Gazette*.

THE BLIND BOY.

O say, what is that thing called night,
Which I can ne'er enjoy?
What are the blessings of the night,
O tell your poor blind boy?

You talk of wondrous things to see,
You say the sun shines bright;
I feel him warm—but how can he
E'er make it day or night?

My day or night, myself I make,
When'er I sleep or play;
And could I always keep awake
It would be always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear,
You mourn my hapless woe;
But sure with patience I may bear,
A loss I never knew.

Then let not what I cannot have,
My cheerfulness destroy;
While thus I sing, I am a king,
Although a poor blind boy.

UNBELIEF—A STUBBORN SIN.

Behold the man convinced of sin—
No peace nor comfort can he find
The law without and guilt within,
Torment and rack his troubled mind.

He's told—the Saviour lives and dies,
The chief of sinners to relieve;
But still in unbelief he lies,
Nor will the written word believe.

He's told—the Saviour ne'er casts out:
And knows 'tis dangerous to delay;
Yet all the while remains in doubt,
And, though invited, stays away.

Tell him—the Saviour's words are true;
With invitations crowd his mind;
Bring every promise to his view;
He'll yet some difficulty find.

But, sinner, let it grieve thee,
That none have ever sinn'd like you;
Yet while the promises are free,
To COME is all you have to do.

And coming—should he you refuse,
(Of which we hear not one complain)
You'll be the first these words to use—
The Saviour may be so right in vain.

[The following advertisement is copied from a Virginia paper. If the renowned general Wilkinson had ever followed the trade of a blacksmith, we should be strongly inclined to the opinion, that this son of Mars, must from his style of writing, have served his apprenticeship with him. If not, undoubtedly he is a lineal descendant from Homer's Vulcan.]

Con. Mirror.

Friends and Fellow Citizens!!!
Having been recently informed that James White the present captain is about to resign his commission, I am induced by the solicitations of my friends to offer myself as his successor. It seems that a person from Maryland, is now making application which excites in my mind the liveliest emotions of indignation. He may be a person totally unqualified, and like many others who are promoted, bring disgrace upon himself and his friends; whereas the case with me is very different—I have, from my youth, filled my vacant hours delightfully with the science and practice of military tactics. My age is 27, am 6 feet high, well proportioned, weighing 214 lbs. nett. I am a blacksmith by trade, sound in all my limbs and members; to these bodily accomplishments may be added, athletic vigour, and a countenance extremely martial. Who would not feel proud of having a commander of this description? Who would not proudly rally under the standard of one so eminently calculated to inspire courage at that awful moment which tries men's souls? and overshadowed with the American eagle, the field of Mars.

Fellow citizens! I indulge the warmest hopes, and I think a reasonable one, that the undertaking will be crowned with success.—Nay, the person who from choice never deviates from the path of patriotic rectitude, shall be promoted—I never deviated from the path of patriotic rectitude, therefore I shall be promoted.

CHARLES HUMPHRY.

April 28th, 1810.

The paragraph annexed appeared in your Gazette of yesterday.

"A French surgeon (Portal) has written a paper to prove that cutting off the great toe is a specific against the falling sickness. In the astonishing progress of science it may be discovered that a man can stand better upon one leg than two."

Now I am better pleased with the idea of Fessenden, who in his poem, alluding to the doctrine of 'Galvanism,' states that a dog was cut in twain, and in the hurry to subjoin the parts, they were transposed, and he adds—

"So went yelping thro' the town,

"With two legs up and two legs down."
[*Alexandria Gazette*.]

RARE DOINGS.

Andrew Pearce, a very industrious man, who works at Messrs. Hane and Son's floor cloth manufactory, Bristol, was married Jan. 20, 1801, to Hannah Taylor, by whom he has had fourteen children in little more than six years, with a speedy prospect of farther increase to the family. The children consist of three boys, born October 1, 1801; two boys, Oct. 3, 1802; one boy and a girl, July 16, 1803; two boys, May 23, 1804; one boy and a girl, February 14, 1805; one boy and a girl, January 14, 1806; one boy November 16, 1807.

LONDON PAPER.

IDLENESS.

Bishop Taylor once told a lady of his acquaintance, who was neglectful of her son's education "Madam, if you do not choose to fill your boy's head with something, believe me, the devil will. The Spanish proverb has it, 'The devil tempts every man, but an idle man positively tempts the devil.'"

(By Authority.)

AN ACT
To establish Post-roads.
(Concluded from our last Paper.)

In Maryland.

From Washington City by Bladensburg, Baltimore, Harford, Havre de Grace and North-East to Elkhome.

From Washington City by Upper Marlborough, Queen Anne, Annapolis, Haddaway, St. Michaels, Easton, Cambridge, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill, Princess Anne, Whitehaven and Quantico to Vienna.

From Poplartown by Snowhill to Hornton.

From Salisbury to Quantico.

From Cambridge to Newmarket.

From Easton by Centerville, Church Hill, Chestertown, Georgetown Crossroads, and Sassafras to Warrenton.

From Georgetown Crossroads by the head of Chester, Sudlers Crossroads, Beaverdam and Ninebridges to Greensborough.

From Easton by Hillsborough, Denton and Greensborough to Whiteleysburg D.

From Elkton to Brick Meetinghouse.

From Hartford to Belleair.

From Baltimore to Annapolis.

From Baltimore by Rockall to Chestertown.

From Baltimore by Reisterstown to Manchester.

From Reisterstown, by Westminster to Union Mills.

From Baltimore by Ellicott's lower mills, Poplartown, Newmarket, Fredericktown and Newtown to Harpers ferry.

From Baltimore by Queenstown to Centerville.

From Washington City by Georgetown, Montgomery courthouse, Clarksburg, Fredericktown, Middletown, Hagerstown, Hancock, Berkeley Springs, Oldtown to Cumberland and thence by the national road, to Union Pa.

From Washington City by Brookville and Philadelphia to Ellicott's mill.

From Fredericktown to Liberty.

From Fredericktown by Woodsborough to Taneytown.

From Fredericktown by Creagerstown, to Emmettsburg.

From Shepherdstown Va. by Sharpsburg and Williamsport to Hagerstown.

From Upper Marlborough, by Nottingham, Aquasco, Benedict and Charlotetown, to Chaptico.

From Queen Anne, by Piggpoint, Traceys Landing, Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert courthouse to St. Leonards.

From Washington City, by Piscataway, Portobacco, Alewife, Newport, Chaptico, Leonardtown, Great mill and St. Inigoes to Ridge.

From Portobacco by Tophill to Nanjemoy.

From Leesburg Va. by Charlesburg to Montgomery courthouse.

From Fredericktown to Leesburg.

From Uniontown by Berlin, Thrasher's store and Hamilton's mill to Waterford Va.

In Virginia.

From Washington by Alexandria, Dumfries, Stafford courthouse, Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Bowling Green, Whitechurns, Hanover courthouse, Richmond, Petersburg, Harris, and Brunswick to Warrenton, N. C.

From Washington City by Prospect, Lancaster, Leesburg, Waterford, Hillsborough, Charlestown, Shepherdstown, and Martinsburg, to Berkeley Springs.

From Waterford by Braden's store, Janneys, and Seidersgap, to Upperville.

From Washington City by Fairfax courthouse, Goshen, Middleburg, Paris, Winchester, Romney, Westernport, Mt. Candysville, Clarksburg and Marshes, to Marietta O.

From Grandville to Morgantown.

From Clarksburg to Beverly.

From Pendleton courthouse by Moorfields, Romney, Springfield and Frankfort to Creapsburg Md.

From Williamsport Md. by Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg, Newtown, Strasburg, Woodstock, Newmarket and Harrisonburg to Staunton.

From Harpers ferry by Charlestown and Battletown to Winchester.

From Fairfax courthouse by Centerville, Haymarket, Warrenton, Madison courthouse, Standardsville, Staunton, Middlebrook, Brownsburg, Lexington, Natural Bridge, Pattonsburg, Fincastle, Amsterdam, Salem, Airmount, Christiansburg and Evansham, to Abingdon.

From Alexandria to Fairfax courthouse.

From New York to Lovington in Nelson county.

From Colchester to Occoquan.

From Fredericksburg by Elkrun church and Warrenton, to Gibson and Oakhill.

From Fredericksburg by Germania, Stevensburg, Culpepper courthouse, Jeffersonson, Washington and Frontroyal to Winchester.

From Culpepper courthouse by Woodville, F. T. village, Passmills, Thorntonsgap, Muddell's store and Hawksbill-mills, to Newmarket.

From Fredericksburg by Orange courthouse, Gordons, Milton, Charlotetown, New Glasgow, to Lynchburg.

From Lovington by Warren, to Wanninsten.

From Fredericksburg by Thornsburg, Chilesburg, Oxford, Crewsville and Prices-mills, to Gochland courthouse.

From Fredericksburg by Spotsylvania courthouse, Lewis, Potties, Bibb's store, Louisa courthouse, Yanceyville and Mitchell's store to Gochland courthouse.

From Fredericksburg by King George courthouse, Broadfield, Mattoxbridge, Leadstown, Templemans Crossroads, Richmond courthouse, Mountairy, Farnham, Kinsale, Northumberland courthouse and Lancaster courthouse, to Kilmarnock.

From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappalannock, Urbanna and Gloucester courthouse to Yorktown.

From Bowlinggreen by Broadlous-mills, Dunkirk, Walkerton, King and Queen courthouse, and Gloucester courthouse, to Matthews courthouse.

From Dunkirk by Aylett's warehouse, King-william courthouse, to Lillypoint.

From Richmond by Gochland courthouse, Columbia, Milton, Charlotetown, New York, Waynesburg, Staunton, Warmsprings, Callaghans or Browns, Sulphursprings, Lewisburg, Kenhawa courthouse and Hudsons to Point pleasant.

From Hudsons by Wards and Jourdans to Catletsburg, at the mouth of Big Sandy.

From Callaghans by Sweet Springs and Union, to Giles courthouse.

From Evansham by Jeffers onville and Franklin, to Jonesville.

From Evansham by Austinville to Greenville.

From Richmond by Powhatan courthouse, Cumberland courthouse, Floods, Lynchburg, Beaufords, Hourytown and Fincastle, to Sweet Springs.

From Liberty, by Brownstown, Rocky-mount, Henry courthouse to Patrick courthouse.

From Powhatan courthouse by Cartersville, Newcanton, Buckingham courthouse, and Benceck to Lynchburg.

From Powhatan courthouse by Farmville, Prince Edward courthouse, Charlotte courthouse, Halifax courthouse, Peytonsburg, and Pittsylvania courthouse, to Henry courthouse, and from Peytonsburg to Danville.

From Prince Edward courthouse, by Keiso's store to Hunter's.

From Pittsylvania courthouse by Danville to Caswell courthouse in N. C.

From Lynchburg by Bethel, Pedlarmills and Wincanton to Lexington.

From Lynchburg by Campbell courthouse, Wardsferry, on Staunton river and Stone's store to Pittsylvania courthouse.

From Richmond by Chesterfield courthouse, Springhill, Colesville, Jenitoe-bridge, Cassel's store, Amelia courthouse, Painesville, and Jamestown, to Farmville.

From Charlotte courthouse by Roughcreek church, and Reed's store, on Falling river, to Campbell courthouse.

From Richmond by Hanovertown, Dunkirk, and Tappahannock to Richmond courthouse.

From Richmond by Frazers, New Kent courthouse, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Hampton, Norfolk and Greatbridge, to Northwest river-bridge.

From Richmond by Granville, to Charles City courthouse.

From Petersburg by Dinwiddie courthouse, Nottaway courthouse, Hendersonville, Hungertown, Doublebridge, Haleys, Willies, Bibbsferry, and Scotsburg to Halifax courthouse.

From Petersburg, by Prince George, Cabbins-point, Surry courthouse, Smithfield, Everitts-bridge, Suffolk and Portsmouth to Norfolk.

The mail may be sent from Smithfield by Sleepy-hole-ferry, and thence to Suffolk, when the road and ferry are in convenient repair.

From Petersburg to Citypoint.

From Petersburg, by Sussex courthouse, Jerusalem and Southquay to Murfreesborough, N. C.

From Hicksford by Smith's store to Murfreesborough.

From Harrisville by Fieldsmill, Quarlesville, M'Farlands, Lunenburg courthouse, Christiansville, Marshallsburg, Mecklenburg courthouse, Tammans and Geesbridge, to Harrisville.

From Percivals by Westwardmill, Mason's Belfield, and Hicksford, to Halifax, N. C.

From Hicksford by Crosskeys, Bethlehem, and Jerusalem to Suffolk.

From Philips to Hicksford.

From Westmiddlesboro Pa. by Brook courthouse and Shortcreek to Wheeling.

From Horntown by Accomac courthouse, and Northampton courthouse, to Norfolk.

From Westliberty by Shortcreek to Warrenton, O.

In Kentucky.

From Maysville by Washington, Millersburg, Paris, Lexington, Frankfort, Springfield, Greensburg, Glasgow and Bowlinggreen to Russellville.

From Catlettsburg by Greenup courthouse, Johnson's mill and Vanceburg, Saltworks, Lewis courthouse and Flemingsburg to Millersburg, thence by Mountsterling and the Olympian springs to Chatlettsburg.

From Cumberland gap by Barboursville, Roadforks, Craborchard, Stanford, Danville, Harrodsburg, Frankfort and Newcastle, to Port William.

From Roadforks to Clay courthouse.

From Washington by Augusta and Newport to Boon courthouse.

From Lexington by Nicholasville, Richmond and Lancaster to Danville.

From Frankfort by Georgetown, Cynthia, Palmouth and Newport to Cincinnati, O.

From Frankfort by Shelbyville, Louisville, Shepherdsville, Bardstown, Springfield and Danville to Casey courthouse.

From Frankfort by Middletown, Bairdstown, Bealsburg, Elizabethtown, Grangerville, Har-densburg, Harford and Muhlenburg courthouse to Russellville.

From Hardensburg by Yellowbanks, Henderson, U. S. Sahn, In. T. to Shawncetown II. T. and to Livingston courthouse.

From Russellville by Christian courthouse, Eddyville and Livingston courthouse to Smithland.

From Stanford by Pulaski courthouse, Wayne courthouse, Cumberland and Adair to Greensburg.

From Lexington by Winchester and Mount-sterling to Estill courthouse.

From Muhlenburg courthouse to Hopkins courthouse by Harpsburg to Henderson.

In North-carolina.

From Warrenton by Louisa, Raleigh, Aversborough, Fayetteville, Lumberton and Nolands to Barefield S. C.

From Suffolk Va. by Gates courthouse, Edenton Lee-mills, Plymouth, Washington, New-bern, Swansborough and Wilmington, to Smithville.

From Henry courthouse Va. to Germantown.

From Greenville Va. by Sealecamp, Mount-airy and Bethania to Salem.

From Warrenton, by Williamsborough, Oxford, Person courthouse, Leesburg, Caswell, courthouse, Lenexcastle, Rockingham courthouse and Germantown to Salem.

From Oxford to Hillsborough.

From Raleigh by Nuthall's store, to Oxford.

From Raleigh by Chapelhill, Hillsborough, Allamance, Greensborough, Salem, Huntsville, Housonton, Statesville, Islandford, Morgan-town and Asheville, to the Warmsprings and from Asheville to Haywood courthouse.

From Hillsborough, by Mounttizar, Person courthouse, Williamsville, and the Redhouse, to Halifax courthouse Va.

From Huntville by Rockford, Hamptonville and Wilkesborough to Ash courthouse.

From Salem by Lexington, Salisbury and Concord to Charlotte.

From Charlotte to Statesville.

From Raleigh by Pittsborough, Randolph courthouse, Salisbury, Beattysford, Grahams, Lincolnton and Rutherfordton to Spartansburg S. C.

From Fayetteville by Moore courthouse, Waddles-ferry, Tysons store, Linlys store and Hillsborough by Jones-ferry to Pittsborough, and thence by Harwood to Fayetteville.

From Fayetteville by Rockingham, Wades-borough, Springville, and Tindollsville to Salisbury.

From Fayetteville by Laurelhill to Winfield-ville S. C.

From Warrenton by Jones store, Halifax, Northampton courthouse, Murfreesborough, Winton, Colerain, Windsor, Edenton, Hartford Nixonton, Elizabeth, Camben courthouse, Indiantown, Currituck courthouse and Tullis-creek, to Northwest-bridge Va.

From Elizabeth to New Lebanon.

From Warrenton by Ransoms-bridge, Sills store, Nash courthouse, Tarborough, Green-ville, Washington, Bath, Woodstock, and Germantown to Lakeland on Mattamuskeet.

From Halifax by Enfield and Mountprospect to Tarborough.

From Raleigh to Nash courthouse.

From Halifax by Scotlandneck, Hamilton, Williamston, Jamestown, Plymouth and Wash-ington courthouse to Scuppernon.

From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, Kingston and Newbern to Beaufort.

From Kingston to Snowhill.

From Fayetteville by Sampson courthouse Duplin courthouse, and Southwashington to Wilmington.

From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, to Wil-mington.

From Elizabethtown to Marchastle.

In Tennessee.

From Abingdon Va. by Blountsville, Ross-ville, Rogersville, Whitesides, Beens-station, Rutledge, Knoxville, Campbell, Mercedih, Kingston, Hartleys, Alexanders, Whiteplains, Carthage, Dixons-springs, Cairo, Gallatin Hen-dersonville, Nashville, Franklin & Columbia to the Bigspring.

From Blountsville by Jonesborough, Green-ville, Cheeks Crossroads and Dandridge to Knoxville.

From Jonesborough by Elizabethtown to Ashe courthouse N. C.

From the warsprings s. c. by Newport, Sevierville, Knoxville, Clinton and Chitwood to Pulaski k.

From Newport by Cheeks Crossroads, Beens-station, Tazewell and Powellvalley to Cum-berlandgap.

From Knoxville by Mayaville, Telico, Amoy-ri-ver, Vanstoun, Turkeytown, near the junction of Koose and Talpoore rivers, being the head of the Alabama river, to Fortstoddert, on the Mo-bile river m. t.

From Carthage to Lebanon.

From Carthage to Fort Blount.

From Nashville by Charlotte, Hickman courthouse and Humphreys courthouse to Charlotte.

From Nashville by Springfield to Russellville k.

From Springfield by Portroyal, Clarksville, and Pulmyra, to Steward courthouse, and thence to Eddyville in the State of Kentucky.

From Kingston, by Rhea courthouse, Bledsoe courthouse, Warrenton and Jefferson to Nash-ville.

From Wayne courthouse, Kentucky by Over-ton courthouse and Whiteplains to White courth-ouse.

From Columbia by Shelbyville, Winchester, Fayetteville, Huntsville m. t. and Pulaski, to Columbia.

From Bledsoe courthouse to Franklin courth-ouse.

In South-carolina.

From Barefields by Portsterry, Chinsgrove, Charleston, Jacksonsborough, Pocotaligo, and Coosawhatcha to Savannah ca.

From Greenville by Pickensville, Pendleton courthouse and Hattensford to Carnesville ca.

From Winfieldsville, by Cheraw courthouse, Camden, Columbia, Edgefield courthouse and Camblertown to Augusta ca.

From Barefield by Marion courthouse, Har-borough, Bitheasville and Harleysville, to Bare-fields.

From Portsterry to Conwayborough.

From Wadesborough s. c. by Sneedsabo-rough, Chatham, Cheraw courthouse and Dar-lington courthouse to Portsterry on Lynch-creek.

From Charleston by Monksconer, James-ville Statesburg, Camden, Chesnutferry, Peas store, Rockymount, Lansford and Alexanders, to Charlotte, to return by Cairo and Lancaster to Camden.

From Columbia by Miersville, Statesburg, Sumpterville, Salem, Kingstree, Indiantown, and Whitton to Chinsgrove.

From Columbia by Wimsborough, Chester courthouse, York courthouse, Pinkneyville, Union, Meansville and Spartanburg to Green-ville.

From Columbia by Monticelli, Hendersons, O'Neals, the Keys, Crossanchor and Shakes-fords, to Greenville; return by Stonesville, Youngs store, Seuffletown, Huntington, Pop-largrove and Springhill to Columbia.

From Charleston by Dorchester, St. Georges, Orangeburg, Columbia, Newbury courthouse, Belfast, Laurens courthouse, Forkshoal, Green-ville, Readsboro and Claytonville to Asheville, s. c. to return by Murraysville to Greenville.

From Greenville, return by Tumbingshoal and Laurens courthouse to Columbia.

From Edgefield courthouse by Richardsons, Cambridge, Abbeville and Rockyriver to Pen-dleton courthouse.

From Edgefield courthouse by Longmiers, Willington, Vienna and Andersville to Pendle-ton courthouse.

From Jacksonborough by Barnwell courth-ouse and Campbelltown to Augusta ca.

From Pocotaligo to Beaufort.

From Charlotte m. c. to York courthouse.

From Petersburg ca. to Vicma.

In Georgia.

From Savannah by Bryan courthouse, Rice-borough, M'Intosh courthouse, Darien and Brunswick to St. Marys.

From Augusta by Lincolnton, Petersburg and Elberton to Franklin courthouse.

From Augusta by Columbia courthouse, Washington, Lexington, Athens, Watkinsville, and Clarksborough to Jefferson.

From Augusta by Columbia courthouse, Warrenton, Sparta, Milledgeville, Jones courth-ouse to Hawkins on the Oakmulgee river, and thence to Coweta.

From Milledgeville by Putnam courthouse Morgan courthouse and Watkinsville to Athens.

From Darien by Jones to Milledgeville.